

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

**Applicant:** David J. Barton  
**Patent No.** 6,745,899  
**Issue Date:** June 8, 2004  
**Serial No.:** 10/083,426  
**Filed:** February 25, 2002  
**For:** WIRE PAYOUT

**Commissioner for Patents**  
**Office of Patent Publication**  
**ATTN: Certificate of Correction Branch**  
**P.O. Box 1450**  
**Alexandria, VA 22313-1450**

**REQUEST FOR CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION OF PATENT  
FOR PTO MISTAKE (37 C.F.R. § 1.322(a))**

1. It is noted that an error appears in this patent of a clerical nature or character, as more fully described below. It occurred in good faith. Correction thereof does not involve such changes in the patent as would constitute new matter or would require re-examination. A certificate of correction is requested.
2. Attached hereto is PTO/SB/44 in a form suitable for printing.
3. During prosecution, the applicant requested that the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 2, and ending at page 12, line 25 be amended, as evidenced by the amendment filed on September 24, 2003. Although the amended paragraph was added to the specification, the original, non-amended paragraph remains in the patent. Therefore, please delete the following paragraph column 8, lines 5-42:

"Referring to FIGS. 4 and 5, a payout 120 is shown. Payout 120 includes inner and outer rings 60 and 62 which function as described above and further includes floating ring 122. Floating ring 122 is similar to floating ring 90 in that it includes a bottom 124 which rests on inner ring top 66 and outer ring top 82 and a top 126 which is opposite to and spaced from bottom 124. Floating ring 122 further includes an inner edge 128 and an oppositely facing outer edge 130. Furthermore, floating ring 122 has a substantially rectangular cross-sectional configuration with a thickness 132 and a width 134. However, floating ring 122 is a different size than floating ring 90 and therefore, wire 52 passes about floating ring outer edge 130 as it is unwound from wire coil 16 through gap G1. More particularly, wire 52 engages floating ring 122 at an engagement point 136 which urges ring portion 137 inwardly towards inner core 14. The width 134 of ring 122 is such that as the ring engages inner core surface 40, outer edge 130 thereof is positioned above

and between outer edge 70 of ring 60 and inner edge 80 of ring 62, and over gap G1. Thus, outer edge 130 of ring 122 and inner edge 80 of ring 62 define a restricted opening 138 which like opening 106 is crescent shaped and extends about one-half the circumference of the gap G1. The diameters of inner edge 128 and outer edge 130, of ring 122 are such that the ring covers an increasing portion of gap G1 moving from ring portion 137 toward ring portion 139 when engagement point 136 is at ring portion 137. Accordingly, wire 52 can only pass through opening 138. As wire 52 is unwound from wire coil 16, the engagement point 136 and opening 138 move clockwise about the drum axis 24 toward ring portion 139 and back again toward ring portion 137 for each convolution of wire. Engagement of wire 52 with edge 130 of ring 122 results in the floating ring moving eccentrically relative to inner and outer rings 60 and 62 and axis 24. This creates tension in wire 52. Furthermore, during payout wire 52 engages floating ring edge 130 along with one or the other of inner ring edge 70 and outer ring edge 80 thereby further controlling the payout of wire."

3. During prosecution, the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 26, and ending at page 13, line 23, of the application as filed was stricken from the application. Please insert the following paragraph in column 9, between lines 12 and 13:

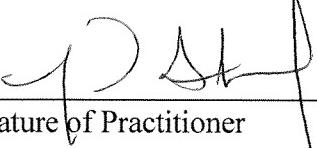
Referring to FIGS. 6 and 7, a payout 150 is shown which includes a single stationary ring 152 and a floating ring 154. Since upward springing of the convolutions is most prevalent at the outer portions of wire coil top 54, near drum body 22, stationary ring 152 is positioned adjacent to drum surface 26. In this respect, stationary ring 152 has an outer edge 156 adjacent to drum surface 26 and an oppositely facing inner edge 158 spaced from inner core surface 40, thereby producing gap G2 therebetween. Ring 152 further includes a bottom 160 juxtaposed wire coil top 54 and an oppositely facing top 162. Ring 152 is laterally stationary relative to drum body 22 and essentially moves vertically only, not horizontally. Stationary ring 152 has a rectangular cross-sectional configuration having a thickness 164 and a width 166. Since only one stationary ring is utilized, ring width 166 is greater than that of the rings discussed in previous embodiments. Floating ring 154 has a bottom 170 which rests on ring top 162 and further includes an outer edge 172, an inner edge 174 and a top 176. Inner edge 174 includes an upwardly curved portion 178 having a rounded shoulder 180. Shoulder 180 reduces the chances of wire 52 being scarred or distorted by its engagement with floating ring 154. As with the embodiments discussed above, wire 52 passes through gap G2 and an opening 184 between core 14 and inner edge 174 and moves about drum axis 24 as it is unwound from wire coil 16. Wire 52 engages floating ring 154 at engagement point 182 which moves about ring edge 174 as wire 52 is unwound. The engagement between wire 52 and ring edge 174 causes the floating ring to move outwardly to the left in FIGS. 6 and 7 until it engages drum surface 26 thus forming the opening 184 which in this embodiment is crescent shaped and extends about three-quarters the circumference of gap G2. Floating ring 154 has a thickness 186 and a width 188. Width 188 is such that when floating ring 154 is urged outwardly by wire 52 to engage drum surface 26, inner edge 174 of the ring is positioned inwardly of stationary ring edge 158 and spaced from inner core surface 40 and above and generally centrally of gap G2. Furthermore, ring width 188 is greater than the width of gap G2 so that the dimensions of opening 184 are minimized.

4. Please send the Certificate to:

Jason R. Strobel  
Hahn Loeser & Parks LLP  
One GOJO Plaza  
Suite 300  
Akron, OH 44311

5. Since the error for which a certificate of correction is sought resulted from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office's mistake, no fee is believed payable by the Applicant. However, authorization is hereby made to charge the Deposit Account No. 15-0450 if any fees should be required.

Date: June 5, 2009



\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Practitioner

Reg. No.: 61,120  
Tel: 330.864.5550

Jason R. Strobel  
Hahn Loeser & Parks, LLP  
One GOJO Plaza; Suite 300  
Akron, Ohio 44311-1076

**UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION**

Page 1 of 3

PATENT NO. : 6,745,899

APPLICATION NO.: 10/083,426

ISSUE DATE : June 8, 2004

INVENTOR(S) : David J. Barton

It is certified that an error appears or errors appear in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 8, lines 5-42, delete:

"Referring to FIGS. 4 and 5, a payout 120 is shown. Payout 120 includes inner and outer rings 60 and 62 which function as described above and further includes floating ring 122. Floating ring 122 is similar to floating ring 90 in that it includes a bottom 124 which rests on inner ring top 66 and outer ring top 82 and a top 126 which is opposite to and spaced from bottom 124. Floating ring 122 further includes an inner edge 128 and an oppositely facing outer edge 130. Furthermore, floating ring 122 has a substantially rectangular cross-sectional configuration with a thickness 132 and a width 134. However, floating ring 122 is a different size than floating ring 90 and therefore, wire 52 passes about floating ring outer edge 130 as it is unwound from wire coil 16 through gap G1. More particularly, wire 52 engages floating ring 122 at an engagement point 136 which urges ring portion 137 inwardly towards inner core 14. The width 134 of ring 122 is such that as the ring engages inner core surface 40, outer edge 130 thereof is positioned above and between outer edge 70 of ring 60 and inner edge 80 of ring 62, and over gap G1. Thus, outer edge 130 of ring 122 and inner edge 80 of ring 62 define a restricted opening 138 which like opening 106 is crescent shaped and extends about one-half the circumference of the gap G1. The diameters of inner edge 128 and outer edge 130, of ring 122 are such that the ring covers an increasing portion of gap G1 moving from ring portion 137 toward ring portion 139 when engagement point 136 is at ring portion 137. Accordingly, wire 52 can only pass through opening 138. As wire 52 is unwound from wire coil 16, the engagement point 136 and opening 138 move clockwise about the drum axis 24 toward ring portion 139 and back again toward ring portion 137 for each convolution of wire. Engagement of wire 52 with edge 130 of ring 122 results in the floating ring moving eccentrically relative to inner and outer rings 60 and 62 and axis 24. This creates tension in wire 52. Furthermore, during payout wire 52 engages floating ring edge 130 along with one or the other of inner ring edge 70 and outer ring edge 80 thereby further controlling the payout of wire."

MAILING ADDRESS OF SENDER (Please do not use customer number below):

HAHN LOESER & PARKS, LLP  
One GOJO Plaza, Suite 300  
Akron, OH 44311-1076

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.322, 1.323, and 1.324. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1.0 hour to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: **Attention Certificate of Corrections Branch, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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Column 9, between lines 12 and 13, insert:

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## Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.